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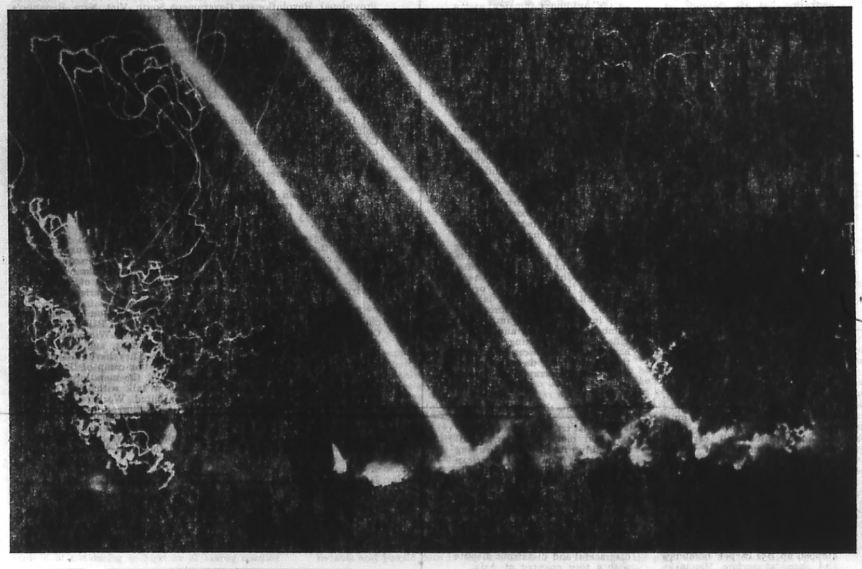
DAZIMINA HANOI
19, Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi, DRVN
and other South Viet Nam NFL
Missions in foreign countries



editorial

American People's Sweeping Protest Tide

THE anti - Viet Nam War Fall Offensive in the US has had a promising start. Millions of Americans in nearly all major cities took to the streets to protest the US administration's unjust war in South Viet Nam. For the first time in the nation's history, united action was achieved by black and white Americans, people from all walks of life, men and women, young and old in almost all the states, in response to the "Viet Nam Moratorium Committee's" call. Their demand has been neither exorbitant nor unjustified: a prompt end to an adventure costly in lives and resources, damaging for the image of the US nation and injurious for the Vietnamese people's independence and freedom. Legitimately enough, the Americans only want "Immediate and total withdrawal of US troops and supplies and dismantling of US bases in Viet Nam", and that their Government bring their sons and husbands home as quickly as possible, a desire which has been given voice in series of actions, in a great many different ways, in diverse slogans such as "Stop the war in Viet Nam", and "Bring all our troops home immediately". They have come to an early realization that Mr. Johnson's then Mr. Nixon's war of aggression against Viet Nam is "a policy of madness" and "the most tragic diplomatic, military and moral blunder". More than any other people, they are aware that a nation that oppresses another cannot be a free nation. It is they, they know perfectly well, who have to share its disastrous effects with the Vietnamese, it is many hundreds of thousands of them who suffer the agony of separation and the grief of death, in communion with the people of South Viet Nam. They feel it in the heart of their hearts that in the smoke of US bombs and shells dumped on helpless children, women and old folks in a small country on the other shore of the Pacific, goes up the hope for more bread and warmer clothing for tens of millions of babies and elderly people in their own country. With the unassailable logic of common sense and the unfailing lucidity of the sense of justice, they are convinced that

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PLAF guns pounding US-puppet sanctuaries and hideouts in Da Nang military base.

Facts and figures exposing Nixon's true colours
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Warm greetings to the 52nd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution
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American People's...

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the way to bring to an end such calamities for hundreds of millions of people, white, black and yellow, and the unhappiness of hundreds of thousands of families and to save the credit of the USA is simple enough: put a halt to an aggression which their administration has started and call their boys home. Such conviction is motivating them with increasing force to undertake more vigorous steps, and the "Viet Nam Moratorium Day" is only one of the numerous and multifarious actions which will be staged until peace and justice prevail. There have been no more impressive displays of their love for peace and justice than the silent demonstrations of churchmen, the symbolic funerals, the many tenthousand strong candle processions, the marathon teach-ins and the tragic death of a young couple in Glassboro. The watchword "Stop war" they sky-wrote in New York on October 15, 1969 read as ominous for the White House and the Pentagon as the writing on the wall.

THOUGH their requirements do not exceed Mr. Nixon's electoral pledge, he seems to have no regard for them, and his efforts in the more than 9 months past have been bent on continuing the war under a different label. «De-Americanization» of the war does not at all mean "ending the war" as he has promised to do within 6 months of office. It only signifies that it will be prosecuted with a beefed-up and more modernly equipped puppet army. His trickling pull-out phased over a protracted and indefinite period will certainly not put a prompt halt to the slaughter of both Vietnamese and Americans. It is only a too transparent trick to quiet popular anger in the US and to placate public opinion in the world. It is but a veil for his warlike and obstinate intention. His ingeminations of peace have been constantly contradicted by his stepped-up B52 carpet bombings and chemical warfare. His insistent proposal for "mutual withdrawal" of troops is in its essence a term laid down for the repatriation of an aggressor army, a premium asked for the termination of an aggression and puts the aggressor and the victim of aggression on the same footing. His desperate hanging on to the Thieu-Ky regime, and attempt to force it on the South Vietnamese as a "constitutional" and "legal" government irreconcilably clashes with his oft-asserted "respect for the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination". A complex issue like the South Viet Nam conflict cannot be settled with such double-talk and devious methods.

Anyone in his right mind can see that peace is inconceivable in the continued presence of a foreign expeditionary corps who is daily dragging the country through fire and sword, of a war machine which is hourly churning the earth and searing the vegetation of South Viet Nam. It is simply absurd to think that a nation's independence, freedom and right to decide its own fate is respected when nothing is stopped at to impose on its people a dictatorship of Benedict Arnolds. The Nixon administration's present policy in Viet Nam not only goes on squandering senselessly American lives and wealth, but also seriously challenges the American's self-respect, dignity and love for justice and peace. This challenge has recently been compounded by intimidation, use of police and troops against demonstrations, and criticisms of the Autumn Campaign as "a costly and pointless movement". It is hard to find a more intolerable defiance from a people-elected president to his electorate than the statement "President's policy is not to be influence by the opposit movement".

Mr. Nixon is surely not running short of palliatives to lull into inactivity popular dissent. His propaganda apparatus has been circulating the rumour of a momentous political pronouncement on Viet Nam on November 3rd next, announcing a "unilateral cease-fire" and fresh "cut-backs"... For the unwary such moves may look like genuine efforts to open a little wider the door to peace" but for the knowledgeable, they are but parrying manoeuvres against the rain of blows coming from all sides to the White House and the Pentagon. Unilateral cease-fire or no unilateral cease-fire, many pull-outs or no more pull-outs, the fact is that the US expeditionary forces are still in South Viet Nam, in full numbers, killing and getting killed, while acting as the hardcore of the forces of war, in the process of "de-Americanizing" the uninterrupted holocaust.

THE continuation of Mr. Nixon's "policy of madness" and "most tragic diplomatic military and moral blunder" will inevitably meet with growing opposition from the American and world publics. It will only add to the tension in South Viet Nam and to the stalemate of the Paris Conference. The blame for all this can only be laid at the door of the rulers of the most formidable military and economic power of the West locked in a disgraceful and disastrous dispute with a tiny country of Asia.

There are no doubt difficult days in store for the American people's battle for peace, justice and equity. But as it is a good quarrel to fight in, it will appeal to broader masses. Its swollen ranks, its increasingly coordinated actions and its righteousness will give it more articulateness and punch and lead it to greater successes.

Widespread universal backing has been enlisted by it right from its onset. On the first days of the Fall offensive, sympathetic and stirring demonstrations were reported in Australia, Great Britain, France, New Zealand, Japan, Turkey, Austria, Ireland, Canada, Holland, Argentina, Columbia, Mexico, Ethiopia, Tanzania... Their battle cries were no other than the American people's: immediate and quick withdrawal of US troops from South Viet Nam, serious negotiations with the South Viet Nam Republic Provisional Revolutionary Government. The Stockholm Conference Secretariat has decided to observe a Day of Coordinated Action with the American people and called for the world peoples' vigorous and extensive support for the just struggle of the

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The SVNNFL and PRGSVNR's Delegation in Visit to GDR, Hungary and Poland

At the invitation of the German Democratic Republic's State Council, the Polish People's Republic and the Hungarian Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government, the SVNNFL and the Provisional Revolutionary Government South Viet Nam Republic's delegation led by Mr. Tran Buu Kiem, member of the Presidium of the SVNNFL and Minister of the South Viet Nam Republic Provisional Revolutionary Government President's Office, paid from October 3 to 22, 1969, three friendship visits to the GDR, Hungary and Poland.

During his visits, the delegation attended many meetings and political talks with the Leaders and high personalities of this socialist countries.

In GDR, the delegation was warmly welcomed and took part in political talks with Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist United Party of Germany, and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, Willi Stoph, Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Otto Winzer, GDR foreign Minister and other persona lities and Leaders of the GDR.

Minister Tran Buu Kiem and his party attended the official celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the GDR from October 3 to 7, and it paid visit to Suhl province.

In Hungary, the delegation have got in touch with the delegations of the Hungary labouring people at the various solidarity meetings and trip of the capital city and the various provinces. Also during visiting to the HPR, the delegation held talks with Gyala Kallai, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the HSWP, Chairman of the National Assembly and otheir Hungarian Leaders.

In Poland, the South Vietnamese guests called on Stefan Jedrchowski, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP's Central Committee and PPR Foreign Minister, and Janusz Wiezored, Minister of the Office of the PPR Government's President, and took part in political talks at the PPR Foreign Ministry. They have visited Warsawa, Crakowa, the anti-personal concentration-camp of the Hitlerian fascists in Oswieeim, Nieska Slaska, and the metallurgic factory "May Day". The delegation took part in a talk with W. Gomulka, First Secretary of the CC of the Polish United Workers Party, and Jozef Cyrankiewia, member of the Political Bureau of the Party's Central Committee and Chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers.

After the visiting, joint communiques have released on the concerning problems with the SVNR and the three brother countries.

Nixons "token withdrawal of troops"

Cartoon from "The Militant" on July 4, 1969.

"De-americanization" — Sheer illusion

The Commentator of **« Quan Giai Phong »** *newspaper (Liberation Army)*

IN the wake of the offensives and uprisings by our combatants and people in August and September, the US-puppet strategic forces find themselves confronted with a most distressing reality: they are unable to purvey for the war which, like an immense bottomless cask, swallows up every day hundreds of American, puppet and satellite troops. Meanwhile, their replenishment sources are beset with ever more difficulties.

In 45 days (August 1 — September 15) our armed forces and people killed, wounded and captured 65,000 men among them 25,000 of the US and its satellites. They wiped out or heavily decimated 5 brigades and regiments, 24 battalions and equivalent units, and 129 companies of US and puppet troops.

As US ground troops, which account for a small proportion in the expeditionary force — some 23 of the 60 per cent of combat-troops — have suffered a heavy toll, and as those intended to replenish them have not yet gone through training, their fighting capabilities are mediocre. On the other hand, the US command leans on fire-power to replace storm-troops, which further lowers their fighting efficiency. The lack of mobile forces, too, makes itself all the more acutely, these having to dig themselves in cluster-positions and enclaves in a most passive defensive posture. US forces have in addition to scatter so as to officer puppet troops in rescue operations with a view to relieving these cluster-positions and enclaves; this also lifts up the US losses in manpower.

The puppet troop-strength runs short ever more seriously owing to a monthly casualty toll and desertion rate of about 40,000. The Thieu-Ky-Khiem junta therefore is feverishly accelerating the draft and operating a most crafty shift in the armed forces, e.g. incorporating "civil reservists" into the civil guard corps, and transferring security forces and civil guards to the regular army and the general reserves, etc... But they can by no means make good increasing losses, desertions and desintegrations. The fighting capability of the puppet army has also visibly downgraded. The ratio of new draftees in various units exceeds 70 per cent whereas the training period is too short and they themselves are reluctant to die for the Americans — so many factors which explain their very indifferent combat efficiency. Moreover, given the sharp lack of company officers and technical personnel; the Saigon army altogether depends up on American firepower and logistical support.

The morale of both US and puppet troops has reached a serious low and self-defeatism has become widespread among soldiers and officers alike. On many occasions they took to their heels when encountered by their opponent, leaving behind the bodies of their mates on the field; collective defections and disbandments, struggles for repatriation, and examples of non-compliance with orders, of not daring to fight or of laking combat zeal while deploying, have become frequent occurrences in all theatres of operations.

Particularly frightening for American commanders is what has happened in their favourite units. These are manifestations fraught with much graver consequences, such as the anti-war action by Company A, 3rd Battalion, 196th Brigade right on the battlefield in Que Son valley (Aug. 24), and by a number of troops of the "First Cav." at Phuoc Vinh (Aug. 16). There were scenes of panic-stricken soldiers firing at one another such as in the case of the 2nd Battalion, 11th Armoured Regiment, at Hon Quan (Binh Long) in which 11 "flying cavalrymen" were killed when their detachment came to the rescue of the 3rd Brigade CP then under Liberation troops' attack (Aug. 20). In other engagements, such as at Suoi Day, Lo Via (Tay Ninh) the Americans left behind on the field no less than a hundred bodies.

As for the puppet forces, desertion and desintegration from their ranks is on the upgrade with an average monthly rate of 15,000. The rate is still higher in special forces and commando units. The anti-war movement and mutiny are also developing, masked by typical actions. For instance, the uprising of gunners of the 9th Division at Vinh Binh city (Tra Vinh) on the night of August 12 to the small hours of the next day, or the shooting to death by a soldier of the 4th Battalion, 50th Regiment, of several US and puppet field officers who forbade Saigon troops to mourn for President Ho Chi Minh.

In such a situation how can the Americans and their flunkeys bridge the gap in their troop-strength, improve the seriously deteriorating capabilities of their losing forces and simultaneously parry the continuons attacks of our combatants and people here in the South?

The Americans cannot but rely on their tanks, aircraft and artillery to cope with us in an attempt to cut down the casualties of their ground troops. Nevertheless, because of the sagging morale of both the American and puppet troops, their mechanized forces prove incapable of bringing into play their role as skock units. Worse still US and puppet tanks, armoured vehicles and ground troops are being destroyed in increasing numbers, and on many occasions officers and men showed a clean pair of heels. In 45 days the number of enemy planes shot down and dsstroyed on the ground have quadrupled as compared with same period last year. And it occured that entire flights of two or three, even of seven or eight were knocked down in one engagement.

Thus, all the measures regarded by the Americans as key ones or levers to improve the situation of the Saigon army did not bring about the expected effect. The "de-americanization" plan has gone bankrupt; it will never materialize the dark and stupid designs of the aggressor. Having heard Wheeler, Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, reporting on this subject to the Senate Armed Services Committee, many senators expressed their doubt about the tempo of the "de-americanization" of the war (AFP, Washington August 28). An American officer who had served ten months in the Mekong delta stated recently that he would be very surprised if Saigon could by itself "defend" this region. UPI (August 19) said that a number of high-ranking officers, including General Westmoreland did not trust the USgovernement's policy intended to "Vietnamize" the war by using South Vietnamese (puppet) troops to replace American troops. More bluntly the French Le Figaro (Aug 25) wrote: the possibility of the Saigon forces really taking the place of the American expeditionary forces is just a deception and Nixon himself is quite aware of it.

One can safely assert that even when the plan for the "modernisation of the puppet troops is brought to completion, these will not be able, in the place of the American forces, to cope with the powerful blows of our combatants and people. Because then, from the point of view of equipment, a puppet division, in comparison with an American, will possess only one fourth of its automatics, one third of its artillery pieces, one third of its mortars, one sixth of its tactical support aircraft, one sixteenth of its helicopters, and one sixth of its transport and armoured cars. Not to mention the possibilities of the puppet troops in the supplying of ammunition, fuel and spare parts, as well as in maintenance work, which are far below those of US troops.

In the face of the successive blows of the Liberation forces and people of South Viet Nam, the puppet army has had thus far to stick close to the US expeditionary troops, and in spite of this, they could not stand firm on their feet, How will they manage to stave off their collapse after this expeditionary force has packed up and left for home? With a retrospective look into the whole process, it is clear to everyone that, because the Saigon army was not in a position to resist our armed forces and people, the United States deemed it necessary to bring half a million men and spend tens of billions of dollars every year—action which did not allow either master or servant to escape staggering defeats. Does the United States keep in store any magic recipe capable of infusing strength enough into the puppet army so as to achieve "Vietnamization" of the war?

US-Airforce's supremacy shattered by the PLAF.

FACTS AND FIGURES

exposing Nixon's true colours

THE Committee for Denunciation of the US-imperialists and henchmen's War Crimes in South Viet Nam issued a special communique on Nixon administration's continuous efforts to step up its war of aggression and perpetrate more bloody crimes against the South Vietnamese people. The communique reads :

1 — Guided by the policy of "applying maximum military pressure", the US-puppet troops carry out terrorist raids and mass-killings and herd the people into concentration camps.

Over the last eight months, the US - puppet troops have launched thousands of terrorist raids from Quang Tri to Ca Mau, many of them lasting for months : the June-and-July raid on the An Bien and Go Quao district, Rach Gia province, the 2-month-long raid (from June to August) on the Tam Ky area (Quang Nam province), the 4-month-long raid (from April to August on Hue surrounding district, etc... In these operations, considerable strength was involved :

— More than 8,200 US puppet and Pak Jung Hi troops in the action against Ba Lang An (Quang Ngai province) from January, 13 to February, 19 ;

— More than 10,000 GI's against Dau Tieng area (Thu Dau Mot province) from March 17 to 23 ;

Over 9,000 GI's against the Mekong delta late in March 1969 ;

— More than 12,000 US-puppet troops against some localities in Quang Nam and Quang Ngai provinces late in July, 1969 and early in August, 1969...

In these operations, the people were either massacred or impounded in concentration camps. In the ones against Ba Lang An in January and February, for example, over 300 people were killed on the spot, nearly 11,000 penned up in concentration camps and 1,200 thrown into the sea.

In the first five months in the Eastern end of Thang Binh district (Quang Nam province), more than 1,150 fell victims to US-puppet bloody repression.

2 — The US intensifies serial and artillery bombardements, particularly B.52 bombings against civilians.

Over the last 8 months, the US has intensified B.52 carpet bombings to an unprecedented degree of fierceness. Many times, B.52's have dropped as many as 2,000 tons of bombs as day on a small and densely populated area. From April, 22 to May, 5, the Duong Minh Chau alone (Tay Ninh province) sustained 24,000 tons of bombs in about 800 B.52 sorties. From July 7 to 27, 20.00 tons of bombs were rained on Kontum province alone. The B.52 monthly missions over South Viet Nam in July and August exceeded the monthly average in the previous first six months.

Other types of aircraft and heavy guns have razed villages to the ground, massacred the people, particularly women, children and old people. On February 23, 1969, US planes and guns showered bombs and shells on Kong H' Rinh village (Kontum province) killing more than 350 and wounding more than 1,000. On August 10, 1969 US planes sank in the open sea a 50-boat fishing fleet of fishermen of Phan Ri village, Hoa Da district (Binh Thuan province), killing the whole crew of over 200 men. At the end of September, US 7th fleet planes and artillery continuously and fiercely bombarded the Southern area of the DMZ.

Many vast areas, such as Go Noi (Quang Nam province) covering 40 sq Km with a 30,000 population, have practically been levelled. 258 out of 487 hamlets in Northern Quang Nam province have also been razed to the ground. Large stretches of land along the Tra Khuc (Quang Ngai province) and the Vam Co Dong rivers (Long An province) have been completely devastated by US bombs and shells. 73 villages in Gia Lai province have blotted out. Thousands of square kilometers around Saigon have been laid waste.

3 — The US steps up chemical warfare against the people and crops.

According to incomplete statistics, over the last 8 months, the US has sprayed poisonous chemicals on many localities in more than 30 provinces, a lot of them for many times like Quang Tri, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Bien Hoa, Tay Ninh, Gia Dinh, Long An, My Tho, Tra Vinh etc...

In many localities, toxic substances have been dropped over a large area. On February 16, noxious chemicals were sprayed from Giong Trom to Ben Tre on a distance of 20 km. For three days, March 16, 17, 18, they were dumped on Phu Huu, An Khanh, Phu Quoi, Thanh Loi etc... (Vinh Long province) covering more than 60 km. In the first half of June, over 6 mountainous districts in Quang Ngai province were continually targets of US chemical warfare.

The death-rate has at times been quite high. In Feburhry, 200 people were killed in Gia Dinh, Long An, Tay Ninh etc...

Early in August, in Phuoc Binh, Phuoc Phu villages etc... alone (Ninh Thuan province), there were 72 casualties.

The US has used toxic and CS gases against Quang Nam, Tay Ninh, Ba Ria, Can Tho provinces and the Saigon vicinity, killing and poisoning many people. Most barbarous was certainly the case in which 10 old men and a pregnant woman who was near her time, were herded into a shelter and gased to death.

4 — Mass-killing of patriots imprisoned by US-puppet administration.

At present, thousands of people are imprisoned for their patriotism, love for peace and support to the neutrality of South Viet Nam. These patriots are virtually left to rot in goal under a most inhuman US-puppet prison system : torture, malnutrition, complete absence of medical care, poor sanitation.

Ho Ngoc Nhuan, an " MP of Saigon puppet National Assembly ", after a visit to Poulo Condor prison-island, said on February 1st, 1969 that the number of prisoners held there doubled as compared with the Ngo Dinh Diem time. Some significant figures :

— One physician for 8,000 prisoners ;

— 500 detainees, among them many 60-year-old and seriously ill, left without medical attention ;

— As many as 200 teenagers detained for no obvious reasons and as badly treated as the grown-ups. Naturally, the truth was still more horrible.

Mass-killing is not an uncommon thing in this hell on earth. At the end of March, the US-puppet troops surrounded 800 prisoners at Court 6, Zone 4 and mowed them down with machine guns, M 79, grenade-launchers. On June, 19, 1969, they killed and wounded nearly 100 prisoners at Tay Ninh. At the end of August, they launched what might be described as " dog-assaults " against 400 women prisoners at Thu Duc prison, killing 4, wounding 117.

5 — US-puppet repression and victimization of the urban people.

To intimidate the urban people who are militating more and more actively for peace, independence, democracy and neutrality, the US-puppet administration has resorted to most savage methods of repression.

Nguyen Van Thieu, on behalf of the Saigon regime, has declared that whoever supports the formation of a coalition government, neutrality and demands the restoration of peace will be severely punished.

In Saigon alone, thousands of Buddhists, intellectuals, newsmen, students favouring peace and neutrality have been illegally arrested, tried and sentenced, among them the Reverend Thich Thien Minh, deputy head of the Buddhist Institute, and head of the Buddhist Youth department, sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment ; Pham Van Nhon, director of the French language " New Viet Nam ", 5 years, Nguyen Lau, editor of the English language " Daily Saigon news " 5 years.

In 9 months, 19 Saigon papers have been banned. Pham The Truc and Ly Quang Chung, "MPs", have condemned the Saigon puppet administration for strangling press freedom and for preventing the people from voicing their aspirations. Literary works, pieces of music and songs expressing the people's aspirations for peace have also been outlawed.

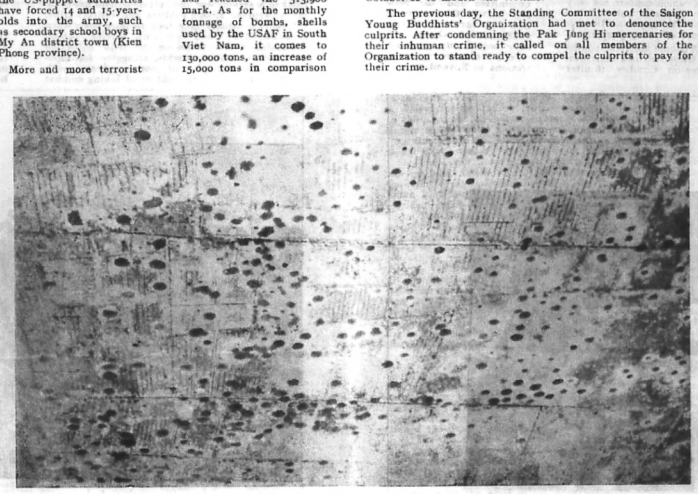
Thousands of Saigon students have been forced to go through military training and later drafted and made US cannon fodder. To make good their ever increasing losses, the US-puppet authorities have forced 14 and 15-year-olds into the army, such as secondary school boys in My An district town (Kien Phong province).

More and more terrorist police operations havebeen mounted against the urban population. In Saigon, from January to May, no less than 3,000 police operations have been carried out, among them the notorious January 20 night raid in which nearly 10,000 people were arrested.

" Elect me and I'll end the war in 6 month " declared Nixon on October 13, 1968 in the presidential electoral campaign. Yet ever since he assumed office in the USA, Nixon has been pushing up the aggressive war in South Viet Nam.

The Nixon administration has increased the Viet Nam war budget. On April 14, 1969 a rise of nearly 3 billion dollars was recorded. Up to January 18, 1969, the US expeditionary corps ran to 532,500. One month after Nixon's installation, on February 22, 1969 it rose to 542,500. According to the figures of the US Defence Department revealed by NCO Pucinski, actual GI strength in South Viet Nam, under the camouflaged "rotation" in 1969 amounted to 573,900.

Let us make a subtraction. Even minus the 60,000 in Nixon's " pull-out jugglery ", the number of GI's in South Viet Nam up to December 15, 1969 has reached the 513,900 mark. As for the monthly tonnage of bombs, shells used by the USAF in South Viet Nam, it comes to 130,000 tons, an increase of 15,000 tons in comparison



South Viet Nam's scenery turned into a lunar landscape by US-B52.

Johnson's tenure of office ;

To step up Nixon's policy of playing off Vietnamese against Vietnamese, under the signboard of " de-Americanising " the war of aggression in South Viet Nam, the Saigon puppet administration has been frantically drafting youths to strengthen its army. On its part, the US has equipped the puppet army with up-to-date weapons and war means, including ultra-rapid guns, war vessels, armoured cars, modern jets.

Nixon has been doing what he can to preserve the Saigon puppet administration as an instrument for the US war of aggression in South Viet Nam, and to deny the South Vietnamese people their right to self-determination, to thwart their sacred aspiration for independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, reunification and to impose on them the US-puppet regime.

For over 8 months of office the Nixon administration has committed more bloody crimes against the South Vietnamese people. US policy and deeds in South Viet Nam battlefields and at the Paris talks have laid bare the hypocrisy and the fraudulence of its much-advertised " peace-will ", " peace-initiative " and " guarantee for the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination ".

Six Monks' Funeral Service

THE Saigon Unified Buddhists' Association and the Buddhists' Association of Ninh Thuan province have jointly held a grand funeral service for the six monks victims of the massacre on October 14 by Pak Jung Hi mercenaries at Linh Son Pagoda in Phan Rang town, Ninh Thuan province.

Over 10,000 monks, nuns, and other Buddhist believers and people in various localities of Ninh Thuan attended the funeral service.

Slogans chanted at the service and placards carried by participants as well as the funeral oration expressed the Buddhists' sorrow for the victims and their immense hatred for the blood-thirsty Pak Jung Hi mercenaries and the culprits — the US aggressors and the Thieu-Ky-Khiem ruling junta.

Over 500 cars, taxi-cabs and Lambretta motor tricycles in the province stopped their activities on the morning of October 22 to mourn the victims.

The previous day, the Standing Committee of the Saigon Young Buddhists' Organisation had met to denounce the culprits. After condemning the Pak Jung Hi mercenaries for their inhuman crime, it called on all members of the Organization to stand ready to compel the culprits to pay for their crime.

Duc Trong Military sub-sector pounded to pieces

THE Duc Trong fortified entrenched camps on the crossroad of Highway N°20 to Dalat Highway N°21 to Ban Me Thuot, the heartland of the local puppet army and administration bosses and a civil guard training school, were always furnished with 250,300 soldiers, 2 US heavy gun fields and the Lien Khang heli-airfield. Each camp being fairly well-guarded with barbed wire entanglements, deep moats, mine-sprinkled fields, different levels of fire-power, the enemy often boasted of its impregnability.

After receiving the orders to attack, the X unit of the Tuyen Duc Liberation Armed Forces, fired by its hatred for the US imperialists, was determined to level the Duc Trong camps in spite of countless difficulties and possible sacrifices of life.

At 8 p.m. on June 5, 1969, the attack patterns were formed. The shock-troopers, grenades in hands, were prepared to open fire at a moment's notice.

The enemy sentries completely ignorant of our movement kept going to and fro, their gongs struck at regular hours by way of information.

Meantime at the Lien Khang air-field, our fighters, ready at their combat positions, were waiting for the charge. Our guns were poised to hurl fire on the US artillery emplacements and the civil guard training school. One more minute and the battle was on.

The long-waited order was given at last. The stormers darted towards the billets and bunkers, using all the way hand-grenades and petards to wipe out enemy troops. In the first few minutes, the block-houses N°1 and N°2 and part of the district-chief's building were blatted out, many billets and bunkers, razed to the ground. The enemy soldiers, panic-stricken, scampered helter-skelter but many of them were mown down before they reached safety.

Our first spearhead, like a hot knife through butter, raced to its objective : the two-storey building was blown up in next to no time. The 2nd spearhead, with the swiftness of an arrow, made for the barracks of a civil guard company. In ten minutes, it knocked out the company, levelled to the ground 2 block-houses, 19 bunkers and 3 billets. At the same time, 2 commando and home guard platoons, block-house N°4 came under fire from other Liberation units.

Before the battle had been under way for ten minutes, our forces occupied almost the whole sub-sector, destroyed 4 block-houses, silenced 4 firing-posts, levelled to the ground dozens of bunkers and billets.

The enemy troops scurried to block-house N°3, putting up a show of resistance with grenades and heavy machine-guns. Anti-tank guns were called in and block-house N°5 together with its stubborn occupants was swept off in the twinkling of an eye.

At the 25th minute, only the explosions of our hand grenades and our petards blowing up the remaining bunkers and fortifications could be heard.

At the very start, having knocked off two enemy long-necked 175 mm heavy guns with two accurate shots, our gunners shelled and silenced other 105 mm guns and 106 107m/m mortars. Flames blazed up. Exploding shells rocked the earth, killing 4 US gunners. Simultaneously, our mortar shells rained on the civil guard training school, destroying quite a few houses, killing dozens of soldiers before they could run to shelter.

At the Lien Khang air-field, no sooner had the order been given than our combatants, in perfect attack pattern, rushed towards storages, the puppet-troops' barracks, US billets and the command post. Before you could say Jack Robinson, the three-storey building in the middle of the airfield was erased.

Under the impact of our daring onslaught, the enemy troops were paralysed at the very start. After the 30-minute fight, our forces completely wiped out the Duc Trong sub-sector, destroyed 2 US heavy gun fields, the civil guard training school, heavily damaged the Lien Khanh heli-airfield, killing and wounding over 400 GI's and puppet troops, neatly wrote off the musterroll 3 companies (one US artillery company), 4 platoons, wrecked 4 heavy guns and 18 military trucks, levelling dozens of billets, bunkers, block-houses, destroyed or captured many sorts of weapons and military equipment.

The Duc Trong victory brought joy to the people in the neighbourhood of Da Lat, and struck terror into the hearts of the enemy at Tuyen Duc. It testified to the progress the versatility, the courage and the high striking power of the Tuyen Duc People's Liberation Armed Forces. No doubt it is a lovely flower among the blooming hundreds in this historical summer in honour of the Tuyen Duc and the Da Lat revolutionary local Governments.

American people's...

(Continued from page 2)

Americans and the South Vietnamese people's fight for independence, democracy, peace, neutrality. Such support will instil the US people with additional strength

As direct casualties of the US Government's vicious aggression, as stubborn defenders of independence and freedom, the South Vietnamese warmly hail the American people's gallant endeavour as a concerted attack on the common enemy, as an inestimable contribution to the ultimate trumph of their own just cause. For their part, they will muster up all their courage and daring and push up their resistance until final victory, for the sake of their national independence, of international security and peace and as their share in bringing to an end the American people's sufferings.

The promising start of their Autumn campaign portends future splendid achievements. The South Vietnamese people place high hopes on the American people's passion for independence, freedom, peace and justice. We repose unqualified trust in their internal one - mindedness and exalted sense of international solidarity. We are sure that they whose dissent helped bring about Mr. Johnson's unlamented political demise will succeed in bending the present US President to their will. It is with such an unshakeable belief that we send them our greetings of militant solidarity.

SOUTH VIET NAM

Seething struggle of American people

The 1969 autumn sees a vigorous development of the American people's movement against the Nixon administration continuing its aggressive war in South Viet Nam. Waves of popular anger has swept the United States. The righteous voices of the youth, people and all those in the United States who have peace and justice at heart are echoing throughout the country, resolutely defending the honour of the United States and their legitimate interests.

According to Western reports, on October 8 in Chicago, the *Students for a Democratic Society* launched a four-day campaign of demonstrations from October 8 to 11 for an end to the war in Viet Nam. The scuffles have burst between the anti-Viet Nam war students and the Nixon administration's police. Reuter Agency has qualified these scuffles of "guerrilla warfare" of students against police.

The Nixon clique are trying to oppose the above-said trend using both demagogic manoeuvres and barbarous repressive measures.

The "Fall Offensive" which is expected to draw the broadest participation of the American people in the history of anti-war actions in the United States is gaining momentum, according to Western sources. The campaign is unfolding under the central slogan: "Immediate and total withdrawal of American troops from South Viet Nam." It was decided at a conference of more than 1,000 representatives of 300 anti-war organisations in the United States held recently in Cleveland. The conference founded the "New Mobilisation Committee to end the War in Viet Nam".

In an appeal to the American people, the Committee called for massive participation in the "Fall Offensive", especially in the big rally against the Nixon war in Viet Nam scheduled for November 15 in Washington and San Francisco.

Mrs Coretta King, widow of Dr. Martin Luther King, would head about 45,000 people in a March to protest against the US war in Viet Nam.

Thousands of youths from various parts of the United States marched on Chicago from October 7 to the evening of October 8. The demonstrators brought with them flags of the South Viet Nam NFL and staged a demonstration at Lincoln Park opening the campaign.

At the meeting, they paid silent respects to the memory of Vietnamese hero Nguyen Van Troi and Cuban hero Che Guevara. Then, they marched to the home of judge Julius Hoffman who is presiding the US district Court trial of eight members of the SDS to protest against this trial.

On October 9, large numbers of American women went to military recruitment offices protesting against the draft. American people also marched on the Chicago Court against the trial of eight anti-Viet Nam war protestors.

On October 11, the demonstrators chanting, "HO, HO, HO CHI MINH" and "Bring the war home" as they marched from Hay market Square.

The Nixon Government's intensification of the US war in Viet Nam was also objected to by American congressmen.

A group of Democratic congressmen have issued a statement voicing support for the day of protest against the war in Viet Nam (October 15) and calling on the New Yorkers to actively take part in the struggle for an end to the aggressive war in Viet Nam. The statement pointed out that this war is costly in human lives and resources for the US.

A group of members of the House of Representatives recently held a news conference in Washington declaring support for the October 15 protest day.

Millions of Americans of all strata in hundreds of cities and towns across the United States October 15 poured into the streets to take part in the Viet Nam Moratorium Day, shouting in the face of "Tricky Dick" and his hangers-on the universally – backed demand that the US administration bring home all its troops from South Viet Nam.

According to Western sources, the biggest anti-war demonstration in the history of the US ended with the candle light marches in Washington, New York and other cities on the night of October 15.

October 15 was a significant landmark. UPI said "the Viet Nam Moratorium began with demonstrations from coast to coast, abroad and at sea". AP said it was "the biggest protest so far against the Viet Nam war".

Broad public opinion in the United States continues to protest against Nixons' obdurate attitude in the Viet Nam question and expresses full support for the Fall Offensive of the American people for a prompt and complete withdrawal of US and satellite troops from South Viet Nam.

According to foreign sources, the rectors of 79 most important American universities issued a statement urging President Nixon to speed up the withdrawal of the US troops from South Viet Nam. The statement pointed out that the war in Viet Nam was draining energy and resources necessary for the solving of urgent questions in the US which concern not only the material values, but also the hopes and confidence of young people.

A couple American youths in Glassboro took their own lives on October 16 after attending a Viet Nam Moratorium observance to protest against the US aggressive war in Viet Nam, according to Western reports. They were found dead in a fume-filled car, leaving two dozen letters to their parents, teachers and school mates saying that they were killing themselves for the cause of peace. The letters said they intended to protest in this way against the continuation of the war in Viet Nam by the Nixon administration.

According to a Washington report, many American personalities especially C. Palmer, President of the American National Students' Association, Professor Salvador Luria, a Nobel prize winner for medicine this year, who took part in the Viet Nam Moratorium, energetically condemned the Nixon administration for attempting to discredit the anti-war movement of the US peace partisans.

According to the Washington "Evening Star", at the meeting held on the Viet Nam Moratorium Day by students of many universities in Washington, New York, and Boston, senators Goodell, E. Kennedy, McGovern, McCarthy and many other well-known American personalities demanded an end to the war in Viet Nam.

The Viet Nam Moratorium Committee and the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam announced on October 21 they would support each other's massive demonstrations in November.

They are for the just cause

Here below are excerpts from statements by a variety of personalities backing the Autumn struggle and demanding that Nixon bring the "dirty war" in Viet Nam to an end.

Sen - Charles E. Goodell: "Once again the students of this nation go door to door to call for peace in Viet Nam. Their constructive expression of indignation over this senseless war is truly a high form of patriotism".

Sen-Mark O. Hatfield: "The type of nonsilent action which the Moratorinm asserts is not only highly commendable but also sorely needed".

Sen-Eugene J. Mc Carthy: "The Viet Nam Moratorium is the most significant demonstration of opposition to the war in Viet Nam since the primary results of 1968. It is the only way that the people of the country can demonstrate a second judgment on the war in Viet Nam to those who hold political power."

Sen George Mc Govern: "Would hope that the Moratorium observance will make clear to the administration that in the continuance of this senseless bloodshed lies the seeds of national tragedy. It is an effort which merits the responsible participation of all Americans who are anxious to reverse a policy of military attrition and moral disaster."

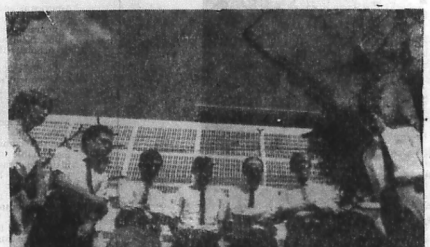
Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath: "To save one life is to save the world, but to stand idly by the blood of one brother is to destroy the world".

Richard N. Goodwin: "This Moratorium is an unusual opportunity for those of us who believe that public policy can be made to yield to citizen action without violence or coercion. It opposes the superior moral force of peace to the alluring insanity of war".

Fannie Lou Hamer "With the kind of pain we are undergoing here in Mississipi, to have black and white men dying in Viet Nam is a shame and disgrace. It is essential that we support the Viet Nam Moratorium Committee's efforts to end the war"

Dr. Keinbold Niebuhr: "Let us all support the students who are trying to stop, by their Moratorium, this disastrous, costly and pointless war".

Dr. Benjamin Spock: "Only public pressure for immediate withdrawal will persuade Nixon to end the war. The Viet Nam Moratorium will help build that pressure".



Americans in Saigon demonstrating before the US Embassy against Nixon's South Viet Nam aggressive policy.

WARM GREETINGS TO THE 52nd ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

ON November 7, together with the Soviet people and all progressive mankind, the people of South Viet Nam will commemorate the 52nd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The salvos fired at the Winter Palace over a half-century ago by the revolutionary fighters on board the battleship AVRORA, heralded the rising up of the Russian labouring people and ushered in a revolutionary era for the pariahs in all lands. Under the genial leadership of Lenin and the Glorious Communist (Bolshevik) Party, the Russian and other peoples under tsarist rule brought the revolution to victory and established the first worker-peasant state in the world.

The salvos of the October Revolution have also awakened millions upon millions of oppressed and exploited people in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and showed them the way to the breaking of their shackles, to the realization of their independence and liberty.

Over the last fifty years, in furtherance of the tradition of the October Revolution and under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Soviet people, thanks to their constant efforts, have been ceaselessly forging ahead and registered most splendid successes in consolidating the revolutionary power, in national construction and indefending the socialist fatherland amidst capitalist encirclement. The glorious victory achieved by the heroic people and army of the USSR in the World War Two has created favourable conditions for the powerful development of the movement for national independence, democracy and socialism in every continent. The emergence of the socialist camp has strongly stimulated the working class in capitalist countries and the national liberation movement which constitute an invincible force attacking without let-up the citadels of imperialism in the van.

The Soviet people have made extraordinary efforts to complete the building of socialism and lay the material and technical bases of Communism. The USSR is a mighty socialist state, possessor of a mordern industry, a developed agriculture, an advanced science and technique, and powerful national defence.

It is the first country to send a satellite of the earth into the cosmos, the first to land cosmic automatic stations on Venus softly.

The successful combined flight of three spaceships around the earth lately is another brilliant achievement of Soviet science for the conquest of the cosmos.

The great successes of the USSR in the economic, social, scientific and technical fields and in national defence, just as in cosmic conquest, rejoice the working class and progressive people around the world. Its mighty potential in every respect makes a tremendous contribution to the strengthening of the socialist camp, to the defence of world peace and the struggle of all peoples for national liberation. The people of South Viet Nam are vitalized at, and warmly acclaim, those achievements of the fraternal Soviet people.

IN their fight for independence and liberty the Vietnamese people have earned the constant sympathy of the Communist Party, the Government and people of the USSR. The "Support Viet Nam" drive has become a mass movement including all social strata which, under diversified forms of action, shows strong backing to our just struggle against American aggression. Many times the Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and the USSR Government have reaffirmed their total support to our resistance for national salvation, sternly condemned the US aggressive war as well as the crimes perpetrated by the aggressors and laid bare their perfidious moves. In a report at the solemn meeting on October 3, 1967 to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution the Central Committee of the Communist Party asserted: "It is the determination of the USSR to reserve the greatest aid and support for Viet Nam in its struggle for a just cause. This aid will continue until the US imperialists put an end to their criminal and shameful adventure and pull out of Viet Nam."

Following the formation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the South Viet Nam Republic, Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers A. Kosyguine pointed out in a message to the President of the PRG: "As in the past, the Soviet Government shores up the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the Saigon puppets and their imperialist masters. Starting from this policy the Soviet Government declares its recognition of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the South Viet Nam Republic".

The USSR Government, which has backed the Political Program and the five-point Declaration of the National Front for Liberation, supports the ten-point overall solution advanced by the NFL and the PRG to settle the South Viet Nam problem. The joint communique of October 20, 1969 on the friendship visit by the Party and Government Delegation headed by Premier Pham Van Dong, member of Viet Nam Workers' Party Political Bureau, asserted: "The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the acts of armed intervention by American imperialism in the internal aff-airs of South Viet Nam, and declares its readiness to help the fraternal people of Viet Nam by providing them everything necessary to their just struggle until complete victory with a view to the liberation of the South, the defence of the North, and the peaceful reunification of the country... The Soviet Union unreservedly supports the ten-point overall solution of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the South Viet Nam Republic, which it regards as a sound basis for a settlement of the Vietnamese problem, and resolutely demands that the United States end its aggression and totally and unconditionally withdraw the American and satellite troops from South Viet Nam.

The whole hearted support and great help of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries strongly inspire the people and armed forces of South Viet Nam. The South Vietnamese people sincerely thank the Communist Party, Government and people of the USSR for this precious support and help. Commemorating the Great October Socialist Revolution they pledge to push foward their just struggle to total victory so as to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and prosperous South Viet Nam, and proceed toward the peaceful reunification of their country.

On this occasion, from the fighting front the South Vietnamese people wish to send to the fraternal people of the USSR their warmest greetings. They wish them still more splendid successes in the building of the heroic Soviet land, thereby making a momentous contribution to the defence of world peace and to the revolutionary movement of all peoples against imperialism, under the aegis of US imperialism.

May the militant solidarity between the South Vietnamese and Soviet peoples strengthen with every passing day!

Viet Nam-Algeria fine militant solidarity

ON November 1st, 1954, a short time after our resistance war against the French colonialists ended with the resounding historic Dien Bien Phu victory, the entire Algerian people rose up in arms to drive the French colonialist aggressors out of their country and wrest back independence and freedom.

This armed insurrection has opened a most brilliant page in the history of the Algeria people's long and hard struggle. In March 1962, after more than seven years of extremely valiant fighting the Algerian people and liberation troops won a glorious victory by defeating the French colonialist aggressors and compelling them to sign the Evian agreement recognizing Algeria's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Since then, under the clearsighted leadership of the National Front for Liberation, the Democratic and People's Government and beloved President Houari Boumédienne, the Algerian people have promoted their tradition of indomitabitity and heroism and recorded outstanding achievements in the safeguard of their independence and sovereignty and the building of their country. By dint of great endeavours and sacrifies they have rapidly healed the war wounds with a view to setting up an independent economy the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic has nationalized many foreign companies, striven to build an industry, tackled the problem of irrigation in agriculture, developed communications and transport...

The Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria carries out a foreign policy of active neutralism. Together with the revolutionary forces over the world determined to oppose imperialism and colonialism, the Algerian people and Government strongly support the national liberation movement of the African peoples, particularly the common struggle of the Arab peoples against the Israeli aggressors-lackeys of the American imperialists—to liberate Palestine and wrest back the Arab territories under Israeli occupation. Together with the world people the South Vietnamese people warmly hail the resolute stand against imperialism and the wholehearted support the Algerian Government and people as regards the common struggle of the Arab peoples.

The peoples of South Viet Nam and Algeria have been tied by a long-standing militant solidarity in the common national-liberation movement. The South Vietnamese still remember the days when the dockers of Algiers and Oran boycotted the ships carrying French weapons and aggressor troops to Viet Nam despite harsh repression.

In their present fight against US aggression the South Vietnamese people since the start have enjoyed the invaluable sympathy, support and assistance of the fraternal Algerian people, Government and National Front for Liberation. Algeria has reserved for the South Viet Nam people and National Front for Liberation a great honour, being the first African state to play host to an NFL Permanent Representation. Algeria has resolutely backed the 10-point overall solution put forward by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, considering it as a correct basis to settle peacefully the South Viet Nam problem, namely to demand that the US and its satellites withdraw unconditionally all US and allied troops out of South Viet Nam, and to let the South Vietnamese people settle their internal affairs by themselves without foreign interference. The South Vietnamese armed forces and people are all the more moved and grateful for the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria who is among the first countries to recognize the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam right after its founding. The South Vietnamese people keep engraved in their hearts the clear-cut declaration of beloved President Houari Boumédienne when he received Tran Buu Kiem visiting Algeria last June: "We have always thought that one can only either side with the Vietnamese people or oppose them, as for us, we have resolutely sided with the Vietnamese people."

How staunch is the unswerving pledge of militant solidarity between the fraternal Algerian people and our South Vietnamese people!

Together with the timely and unequivocal assertion of the Algerian people's stand and determination as regards our struggle against US imperialism for national salvation, there are countless activities of various Algerian forces, organizations and strata of people expressing their close militant solidarity with the South Vietnamese people.

Most stirring and venerated is the fraternal Algerian people's feeling toward the Vietnamese people's national leader on the occassion of his demise. The entire Algerian people observe three days of mourning and share our grief.

The Algerian people's feeling toward President Ho Chi Minh who has raised his voice for human rights, the right to independence and freedom for the Asian and African peoples plunged in slavery, is also their feeling, will and aspiration with regard to the fighting South Vietnamese people.

The South Vietnamese people express their deep gratitude for the fraternal Algerian people who have been so true to the leader of our revolution and the father of our nation.

They will never forget the strong and devoted sympathy, support, assistance and encouragement extended by the Algerian people, Government and National Front for Liberation to the South Vietnamese people's fight against US aggression, for national salvation.

Turning their thoughts toward the fraternal Algerian people now jubilantly and proudly commemorating their 15th anniversary of the revolution and independence, the South Vietnamese people convey to them their warmest greetings. They wish the fraternal Algerian people still greater achievements in the defence and building of their country as well as in the struggle for national independence and peace in Africa and the world.

Long live the indestructible militant solidarity and undying friendship between the peoples of South Viet Nam and Algeria.!

LONG LIVE THE SOUTH VIET NAM — CHINA MILITANT SOLIDARITY

Communique on the talks between President Nguyen Huu Tho and Premier Minister Chou En - lai.

« At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, the delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam led by Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the South Viet Nam NFL, President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, came to Peking to attend the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and paid a friendly visit to China.

During the delegation's stay in China, President Nguyen Huu Tho held talks with Premier Chou En-lai. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of utmost cordiality and fraternal sentiments.

Taking part in the talks on the side of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam were :

— Messrs. **Ibih Aleo**, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam NFL, President of the Movement for the Autonomy of the Nationalities in the High Plateaux, and member of the Advisory Council of the SVNR Provisional Revolutionary Government ;

— **Ho Xuan Son**, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam NFL ;

— **Le Quang Chanh**, member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam NFL and Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the PRG SVNR ;

— **Le Van Thinh**, member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam NFL, and

— **Nguyen Van Quang**, member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam NFL and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the SVNR to China.

On the Chinese side were :

— Messrs. **Yeh Chien-Ying**, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Communist Party of China Central Committee ;

— **Li Hsien-nien**, Vice-Premier of the State Council ;

— **Wen Yu-cheng**, Deputy-Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese people's Liberation Army ;

— **Li Chiang**, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade ;

— **Fang Yi**, Minister of the Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries ; and

— **Han Nien-lung**, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

During the talks, the two sides were very glad to see that in the protracted revolutionary struggle against imperialism headed by US imperialism, the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples have always been fighting shoulder to shoulder and winning victories together, demonstrating a militant solidarity and friendship as between lips and teeth. Since US imperialism launched its war of aggression against South Viet Nam, the Chinese people and the South Vietnamese people have united still more closely to oppose their common enemy and they are determined to completely defeat the US war of aggression.

The Chinese side warmly acclaimed and showed great admiration for the heroic people of South Viet Nam, who following the teachings of President HO CHI MINH, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, and led by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and displaying the revolutionary spirit of waging arduous struggles and fearing no sacrifice, have persevered in people's war, resisted US imperialism, the most ferocious in the world, wiped out large numbers of effectives of the US and puppet troops and vassal troops and won great brilliant victories in the war against US aggression and for national salvation. The victories of the Vietnamese people's war against US aggression for national salvation have given immense support and encouragement to the Chinese people and are important contributions to the anti-imperialist struggle of the oppressed nations and people throughout the world.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, representing the 14 million people of South Viet Nam expressed boundless admiration for and warm congratulations to the Chinese people, who, under the brilliant leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung and educated and inspired by Mao Tsetung thought have scored tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the great proletarian cultural Revolution.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam expressed sincere thanks to respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Communist Party of China, the Chinese Government and people for the powerful support and the great, sincere and effective assistance in all fields which they have consistently given to the people of South Viet Nam in the latter's war against US aggression, for national salvation.

US imperialism has suffered disatrous defeats in its war of aggression against Viet Nam, but it still remains most stubborn and cunning, paying lip service to peace while actually continuing and intensifying its war of aggression against South Viet Nam. What it calls the "de-Americanization" or Vietnamization" of its war of aggression against Viet Nam is merely a sinister, deceptive manoeuvre aimed at dragging out its war of aggression and stubbornly maintaining the South Viet Nam puppet regime in its futile attempt to realize neo-colonialization in South Viet Nam and perpetuate the partition of Viet Nam.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam once again affirm the unshakable determination of the 14 million people of South Viet Nam to advance on the crest of victory, overcome all hardships and difficulties and realize the sacred call of President HO CHI MINH, the great leader of the entire Vietnamese nation : "so long as there remains a single aggressor on our land, we still must fight on to sweep him away."

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam reiterated that the people of South Viet Nam, like the entire Vietnamese people, ardently cherish peace ; but that must be peace in independence and freedom. The basis for the settlement of the South Viet Nam question is the ten-point overall solution put forward by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The people of SVN will persist in greatly strengthening their struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts until total victory is won.

Both sides emphasized that the crux of the Viet Nam question lies in the dispatch of troops by US imperialism to commit aggression against Viet Nam. Therefore, the correct road to a genuine settlement of the Viet Nam question is : the United States must stop its aggression against Viet Nam, all the US aggressor troops and its vassal troops must unconditionally withdraw from South Viet Nam and the South Vietnamese people should be left to deal with their own internal affairs free from foreign interference.

The Chinese side firmly believes that, under the leadership of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, holding aloft President HO CHI MINH's banner of determination to fight and win and persisting in their protracted war, the people of South Viet Nam will certainly win complete victory in their war against US aggression, for national salvation.

Following the teaching of their great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung : "the 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people, the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area", the Chinese people will, as always, firmly give support and assistance in all fields to the Vietnamese people to carry through to the end the war against US aggression, for national salvation.

Victory certainly belongs to the heroic Vietnamese people ! »

October 15, 1969.

US BLOODY INTERVENTION IN MIDDLE-EAST

TO carry out its policy of aggression in the Middle-East, Washington has turned Israel into a shock force, a military base, a fortress to guard the riches that it has robbed from the Arab people one way or another.

With this dark scheme, the US imperialists supplied Israel with money and weapons to wage a war of aggression against the various Arab countries in June, 1967. Further more, the US imperialists have permitted American citizens to serve as mercenaries in the Israeli aggressor army. This spells out the deep US involvement in this region and constitutes a brazen provocation to the peace-loving people in the world.

It is clear that the policy of the US in the Middle-East is to fan up the flame of war and to use Israel as a tool to realize its mad ambition of forcing on the countries there the yoke of neo-colonialism.

But the time has gone for the US imperialists to lord it over in the Middle-East. The Arab people have united to knock out the Israeli aggressors supported by the US imperialists, and determined to wrest back their occupied territory.

With deep sympathy with the struggle of the Arab people against the US imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, the South Vietnamese people vehemently condemn the US ruling circles for supplying mercenaries to the Israeli aggressor army. They also demand the Israeli reactionaries to end their aggression and withdraw from the Arab territories they are occupying illegally.

The South Vietnamese people resolve to give their full sympathy and support to the just cause of the Arab people, and firmly believe that the latter's just struggle will win complete victory.

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